

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

DYRONE LEONARD THOMPSON,

Petitioner,

v.

GEORGE NEOTTI, Warden

Respondent.

Civil No. 10-1711 DMS (WVG)

**ORDER DISMISSING CASE
WITHOUT PREJUDICE AND WITH
LEAVE TO AMEND**

Petitioner, a state prisoner proceeding pro se, has filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254.

FAILURE TO SATISFY FILING FEE REQUIREMENT

Petitioner has failed to pay the \$5.00 filing fee and has failed to move to proceed in forma pauperis. This Court cannot proceed until Petitioner has either paid the \$5.00 filing fee or qualified to proceed in forma pauperis. *See* Rule 3(a), 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254.

FAILURE TO ALLEGE EXHAUSTION OF STATE JUDICIAL REMEDIES

Further, habeas petitioners who wish to challenge either their state court conviction or the length of their confinement in state prison, must first exhaust state judicial remedies. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b), (c); *Granberry v. Greer*, 481 U.S. 129, 133-34 (1987). Ordinarily, to satisfy the exhaustion requirement, a petitioner must “fairly present[] his federal claim to the highest state court with jurisdiction to consider it . . . or . . . demonstrate[] that no state remedy remains available. *Johnson v. Zenon*, 88 F.3d 828, 829 (9th Cir. 1996) (citing *Picard v. Connor*, 404

1 U.S. 270, 275 (1971); *Anderson v. Harless*, 459 U.S. 4, 6 (1982)). Moreover, to properly
 2 exhaust state court remedies a petitioner must allege, in state court, how one or more of his or
 3 her federal rights have been violated. For example, “[i]f a habeas petitioner wishes to claim that
 4 an evidentiary ruling at a state court trial denied him [or her] the due process of law guaranteed
 5 by the Fourteenth Amendment, he [or she] must say so, not only in federal court, but in state
 6 court.” See *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 365-66 (1995)(emphasis added).

7 Nowhere on the Petition does Petitioner allege that he raised his claims in the California
 8 Supreme Court. If Petitioner has raised his claims in the California Supreme Court he must so
 9 specify.

10 Further, the Court cautions Petitioner that under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death
 11 Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA) a one-year period of limitation shall apply to a petition for a writ
 12 of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The
 13 limitation period shall run from the latest of:

14 (A) the date on which the judgment became final by the
 15 conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking
 such review;

16 (B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application
 17 created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the
 United States is removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing
 18 by such State action;

19 (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was
 20 initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been
 newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively
 applicable to cases on collateral review; or

21 (D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or
 22 claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise
 of due diligence.

23 28 U.S.C.A. § 2244(d)(1)(A)-(D) (West Supp. 2002).

24 The statute of limitations does not run while a properly filed state habeas corpus petition
 25 is pending. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2); see *Nino v. Galaza*, 183 F.3d 1003, 1006 (9th Cir. 1999).
 26 But see *Artuz v. Bennett*, 531 U.S. 4, 8 (2000) (holding that “an application is ‘properly filed’
 27 when its delivery and acceptance [by the appropriate court officer for placement into the record]
 28 are in compliance with the applicable laws and rules governing filings.”). However, absent some

1 other basis for tolling, the statute of limitations does run while a federal habeas petition is
 2 pending. *Duncan v. Walker*, 533 U.S. 167, 181-82 (2001).

3 Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases provides for summary dismissal of a
 4 habeas petition “[i]f it plainly appears from the face of the petition and any exhibits annexed to
 5 it that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court . . .” Rule 4, 28 U.S.C. foll.
 6 § 2254. Here, it appears plain from the Petition that Petitioner is not presently entitled to federal
 7 habeas relief because he has not alleged exhaustion of state court remedies.

8 FAILURE TO USE PROPER FORM

9 Additionally, a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus must be submitted in accordance with
 10 the Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. See
 11 Rule 2(c), 28 U.S.C. foll. § 2254. In order to comply with the Local Rules, the petition must be
 12 submitted upon a court-approved form and in accordance with the instructions approved by the
 13 Court. Presently, Petitioner has submitted an application for writ of habeas corpus on a non-
 14 approved form.

15 CONCLUSION

16 For all the foregoing reasons, the Court **DISMISSES** this case without prejudice and with
 17 leave to amend. To have this case reopened, he must submit, **no later than October 25, 2010**:
 18 (1) a copy of this Order with the \$5.00 fee **OR** with adequate proof of his inability to pay the
 19 fee; **AND** (2) a First Amended Petition which cures the pleading deficiencies outlined in this
 20 Order. **THE CLERK OF COURT IS DIRECTED TO MAIL PETITIONER A BLANK**
 21 **MOTION TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS FORM AND A BLANK FIRST**
 22 **AMENDED PETITION FORM TOGETHER WITH A COPY OF THIS ORDER.**

23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24
 25 **DATED: August 19, 2010**

26 
 27 **HON. DANA M. SABRAW**
 28 **United States District Judge**